

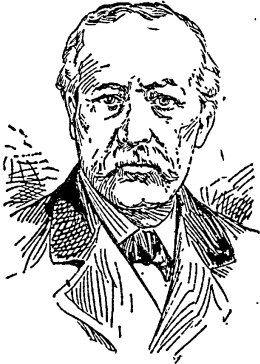
JAMES REDPATH DEAD.

THE FAMOUS JOURNALIST AND IRISH NATIONALIST
1 T SUCCEUMBS TO HIS INJURIES.

James Redpath, the well known abolitionist lecturer, journalist, author and Irish nationalist and vice president of the Anti-Poverty Society, who was run down by a Fourth avenue horse car, opposite the Post Office, on Friday last, died at St. Luke's Hospital yesterday morning from the effects of his injuries, in the fifty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Redpath had been attended by his wife and her daughter, Mrs. Sanner, who were with him at the time of his death, as was also Dr. Robert Abbe, the visiting surgeon of St. Luke's Hospital. During his last moments he was apparently free from pain and his end was calm and peaceful.

At the time Mr. Redpath was injured it was not thought that the result would prove fatal. The wheels of the horse car passed over his left arm, bruising and lacerating all the smaller bones and crushing the muscles, which resulted in partial



JAMES REDPATH.

paralysis. There was also an ugly cut on his head. He did not lose consciousness. He was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. As his condition was found to be serious he was removed on Saturday to St. Luke's.

The driver of the horse car, William McGowan, was arrested for reckless driving, but as Mr. Redpath refused to make complaint he was discharged. Coroner Levy will rearrest him.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

James Redpath was born in Scotland, at Berwick-on-Tweed, August 24, 1833. He emigrated with his parents to this country in 1844. He received but ordinary advantages of education, but showed great natural aptitude in self-education. At nineteen he became attached to the staff of the *New York Tribune*. He was more or less closely connected with that paper for twenty years.

He was in Kansas from 1855 to 1857, during part of which time he made a great reputation as the special correspondent for a St. Louis paper during the "Free Soil" troubles, in which movement he took a conspicuous part. Subsequently, by his anti-slavery writings in the prominent journals of this city and Boston and by his life of John Brown and other works, and by his frequent activity in politics, Mr. Redpath made his influence widely felt.

During the Civil War he was with the armies of Sherman and Thomas, and helped to organize the colored schools in Charleston, S. C. Afterward he became interested in the movement for Haytian independence, and was one of the joint Commissioners sent by that government to Washington. In 1863 he went into the lecture agency business, and was the first man to introduce several well known lecturers and readers to the American public.

Ireland, at home or abroad, had no more earnest or more zealous and indefatigable worker in her obstinate and prolonged struggle to obtain "home rule" than James Redpath. Though a Scotchman born—and of ultra-Scottish parentage—he was anti-English through and through, and his heart and soul were enlisted in the cause of Ireland.

His warm and eloquent espousal of the Land League principles earned for him the sobriquet, of "The Adopted Irishman," and of this title Mr. Redpath was more than ordinarily proud. His resolute and persistent hostility to the English government in connection with its rule in Ireland led that government to seriously contemplate indicting him for his alleged seditious speeches during the famine of 1879-80.

It was during this last famine in Ireland that Mr. Redpath served as a correspondent in that country for the *Tribune*. He afterward took an active part in the "home rule" and "land league" agitation, and after his return to this country became the editor of *Redpath's Weekly*, which was intensely Irish in tone.

LATER EXPLOITS.

The venture proved a failure, and Mr. Redpath became associated shortly afterward with Mr. Allen Thorndike Rice, who had just previously purchased the *North American Review*.

When Henry George started out on his single tax crusade Mr. Redpath became one of his firmest followers.

About four years ago Mr. Redpath was stricken with paralysis. The first stroke was followed, after an interval, by a second. For a long time his life was despaired of, but he eventually recovered. The doctors attributed his recovery to his indomitable will power and the careful and faithful nursing of Mrs. Carrie Chorpenning, of Washington, whom he married shortly after recovering his health, on September 1, 1884. His home at the time of his death was in the Gladstone apartment house, at Broadway and Fifty-ninth street.

HIS PERSONALITY.

The personal appearance of Mr. Redpath conveyed no idea of uncommon ability or energy. There was nothing about him of the Scotchman, and very little of the American, as far as looks went. His features were rather of an Oriental cast, and his figure spare. His eye, however, told the determined character of the man, and, once he began to speak, you never had any doubt of his earnestness and sincerity.